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Book and Job Printing
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

POETRY.

HOME HAPPINESS.

Like a thing in the desert, alone in its glee,
I make a small house seem an empire to me;
Like a bird in the forest, whose world is its nest,
My house is my all, and the centre of rest.
Let ambition stretch over the world at a stride,
Let the restless go rolling away with the tide;
I look on life's pleasures as follies at best,
And, like sunset, feel calm when I'm going to rest.

I sit by the fire in the dark winter's night,
While the cat cleans her face with her foot in delight,
And the winds all a cold, with rude clatter and din,
Shake the windows like robbers who want to get in;
Or else, from the cold to be hid and away,
By the bright burning fire see my children at play,
Making houses of cards, or a coach of a chair,
While I sit enjoying their happiness there!

I walk round the orchard on sweet summer eves,
And rub the perfume from the black-current leaves,
Which, like the geranium, when touched, leaves a smell
That lad's love and sweet-brier can hardly excel,
I watch the plants grow, all beggemmed with the shower,
That glitter like pearls in a sunshiny hour;
And hear the pet robin just whistle a tune,
To cheer the lone hedger when labor is done.

Joys come like the grass in the field, springing there,
Without the more toil of attention or care;
They come of themselves, like a star in the sky,
And the brighter they shine when the cloud passes by,
I wish for but little, and find it all there,
Where peace gives its faith to the home of the hare;
Who would else, overcome by her fears, run away
From the shade of the flowers and the breeze of the day.

Oh, the out-of-door blessings of leisure for me!
Health, riches, and joy!—it includes them all three.
There peace comes to me,—I have faith in her smile,—
She's my playmate in leisure, my comfort in toil;
Though scarcely so high as the grass-hopper's nest,
And there its moss-ball hides the wild honey bee,
And there joy in plenty grows—riches for me!

Far away from the world, its delusions and snares—
Whose words are but breath, and its breathing but cares,—
Where trouble's sown thick as the dews of the morn,
One can scarce set a foot without meeting a thorn.
There are some view the world as a lightly-thrown ball,
There are some look on cities like stones in a wall—
Nothing more. There are others, Ambition's proud heirs,
Of whom I have neither the courage nor cares.

So I sit on my bench, or enjoy in the shade,
My toil as a pastime, while using the spade;
My fancy is free in her pleasure to stray,
Making voyages round the whole world in a day.
I gather home-comforts where cares never grew,
Like manna, the heavens rain down with the dew,
Till I see the tired hedger bend wearily by,
Then like a tired bird to my corner I fly.

POLITICAL.

NEW ENGLAND.

Some remarks upon the population, character, political position and influence, and what appears to us to be the true political policy of New England, will not be considered out of place in a journal which derives its name from this portion of the Union. In regard to population, the six states composing New England are not equal to the single state of New York. The population of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, in 1840, was, according to the United States Census, about, *two millions and a quarter*, (2,234,822); while that of the state of New York was nearly *two millions and a half*, (2,428,821). New England is entitled to thirty-one representatives in Congress, and twelve senators; while New York has thirty-four representatives and two senators. So in the popular branch of general government New York can outvote her. It appears from these simple facts that New England cannot rely on her *numerical strength* to carry forward any measure, in Congress, merely affecting her own particular interest, when the promotion of that interest would conflict with the interests of the other sections of the Union. And besides, upon questions of the greatest importance, affecting not only her interests but the interest of the whole Union, she has not often presented an unbroken front, but been divided against herself, and thus has lost much of the political power which she might otherwise have enjoyed.

But weak as we must admit New England is, in the point of view we have taken, still she exercises, and will continue to exert, an influence in the councils of the nation, far greater, in proportion to her population, than any other section of the Union of the same magnitude. With a territory more limited, she has a population more dense, than either of the other divisions of the United States. And hence she sends out her young men and her young women to the sunny South and teeming West, who carry with them the peculiar characteristics of New Englanders,—industry, intelligence, and enterprise,—and thus does the *spirit* of New England spread itself througout the whole length and breadth of the land. For moral and intellectual influence and power, no other states of the same number, in the Union, can take precedence, if indeed they can compare. Nowhere is education more generally disseminated, or philanthropic and religious institutions more liberally or devotedly sustained. The portion of the population in New England that can neither read nor write is less than in any other equal number of states. School houses and churches spangle her mountain tops and stud her plains and valleys. Her common schools are her common glory. In the war of "the Revolution" she was the first to resist British aggression, and among the truest and ablest in establishing the independence of the states.—She has spoken with burning eloquence in the forum, and daring bravery on the field. Her Bunker's Hill, and Concord, and Lexington, and Bennington, have spoken, and will continue to speak, for the liberties of the people and the rights of man.

But it was not our purpose to eulogise New England. She is not without her faults. The lustre of her fame has been dimmed by many acts which we would gladly snatch from her history. Vermont was tardy in sending her hardy sons to defend the honor of the country and her own soil from the attacks of the enemy, at a critical period during the last war. Massachusetts declared by her senate, at the same time, that it was unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice at the triumph of our arms over the British invaders. Connecticut was disgraced by the assembling of the "Hartford Convention" on her soil: while Rhode Island, more recently, by opposing the rights of the people, has covered herself with infamy.

The past, present, and future position and policy of New England are subjects of no ordinary interest to the American statesman. State after state has joined the "Old Thirteen." Twenty-six stars, representing as many states, now grace the national flag; and the 'cry is, still they come.' Since the formation of the Union, a little more than half a century, the original number of states comprising it has been doubled. In another half a century, how many more from the "far West" will have been added? The *future* influence of New England in the court of the Union cannot rest upon her numerical force. We have seen that even now, comparatively, her numbers are small and her territory straightened. In a half century more, when the Union stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific, she will be but *a speck on the map.*

It is, therefore, apparent that New England cannot secure to herself, if she would, exclusive privileges, or undue protection to her particular interests, through the influence of numbers in Congress; being now comparatively weak, and destined, hereafter, to be still weaker. Nothing short of the *log-rolling system*, so dangerous and corrupting, would give her the least chance of accomplishing her purpose; and a measure carried by such means through one Congress, might be repealed by another; and instability in the laws regulating trade and commerce would lead to insecurity, in the transaction of business and the investment of capital, and throw the whole country into the most disastrous confusion. Apply these remarks to the subjects of a Protective Tariff—United States Bank, and the Assumption of State Debts—all of which, we believe, are in violation of the letter and spirit of the constitution, and opposed to the interests and rights of the people.

There is, then, but one policy left for New England to pursue, namely—*Honest Policy.*—She can only have influence, and perpetuate that influence, by planting herself upon the broad and eternal principle of RIGHT, of *equal and exact justice;* asking of the General Government nothing that is not clearly right, however much her pecuniary interest might be promoted by pursuing a different course; and submiting to nothing that is plainly wrong, through fear of loosing a few dollars and cents. No law can be permanent, whether state or national, that does not alike benefit all classes. The agricultural interest is the great interest of the country. Upon this—the produce of the soil—depend trade, manufactures, commerce; freedom to all—equality to all—will lead to the prosperity of all. Standing erect upon this foundation, the influence of New England will at once be increased, and will continue to be felt as long as the Union shall endure. And who shall limit its duration, when all the parts act in accordance with the glorious principle, of *the greatest good* not only of *the greatest number*, but THE GREAT WHOLE? Under almost any settled national policy, New England will continue to prosper; but most of all will she flourish under that liberal system of free trade and commerce which is now attracting the attention of the most enlightened nations of the Old World. Whatever she has gained of permanent honor—whatever will appear brightest on the page of history, has been gained in defence of the rights of man and the liberty of the country. In the Revolution of '76, New England occupied a noble position. In the "second war for Independence," she fell from her "high estate," and tarnished her fair fame, by opposing the general Government in that just war for "free trade and sailors' rights;" and wherever and whenever she has advocated and sustained the doctrines of Hamiltonian Federalism, in opposition to the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, then and there has she been in opposition to her own best interest and the true glory of the Union.

It is time for New England, and particularly Massachusetts, to redeem herself from the charge of a factious, or selfish opposition to the general government—when it has been in democratic hands and administered on democratic principles. To the credit of Maine, it should be said that she has generally been on the right side. And New Hampshire, noble and true New Hampshire! has seldom, if ever, been false to Jeffersonian principles, while she has often stood "alone in her glory," in support of democratic men, and democratic measures. Would that we could say as much of Vermont: a state which by her position, the character, pursuits, and habits of her population, ought to be democratic. But she has been deceived, grossly deceived, by selfish men and ambitious politicians. Fascinated by the deceitful cry of *protection*, like a lamb, she has been decoyed into the clutches of the wolf which has well-nigh devoured her. But light is breaking in upon the Green Mountains; already the beams of democratic Truth gild her verdant hills, and penetrate her luxuriant valleys. The time is not far distant when Vermont will repudiate whig doctrines, and, with each of the other New England states be found firmly established upon democratic principles.—N. E. Democrat.

IRELAND.

"Erin! The tear and the smile in thine eyes."

What American can contemplate the present condition of Ireland without emotion? Who, in enumerating the various nations of Europe, from the icy region of Lapland to Spain and Italy, with their blooming fields and sunny skies, ever reckons in their number the "Emerald Isle?" Is it because nature has been ungenerous to her in soil and climate, that thousands of her inhabitants are famishing for bread? Or in sea coast & harbor that her sails do not gem every ocean, and enter every port? Or are her inhabitants less energetic and active, less gifted in intellect, than most of her neighbors? When Burke and Berkley are forgotten, when the last echo of the thundertones of O'Connell shall have died along the shore of the sweet isle of the ocean, then may Ireland be accused of want of intellect. The English philanthropist can view with telescopic eye, the slave writhing beneath the lash of the West India taskmaster, and his generous bosom heaved with indignation at the wrongs of suffering humanity, and the opposite direction he can look even farther, and embrace in his view the Bramin, but Ireland lies a little to near for his glass—a little to far for his naked eye. Blood enough had been spilt; treasure enough has been wasted in Ireland, since it came into possession of the English, to dye all their garments in blood, turn every heath and moss into a garden, erect a spacious dome on the site of every turf hut—and give the millions that now roam her streets, without shelter from the storm, or a morsel of food to meet the imperative demands of nature, all the comforts of life.

The English politican may view Ireland only as a source of gain or loss to his government, but we, Americans, in whose land a Montgomery fought and died, in whose veins runs the blood of the persecuted, exiled Irishman, we cannot view her, blasted as she is by the avarice and bigotry of the English, without feeling the glow of indignation mantle our cheek. It is not that the Irish are naturally indolent, that their condition is thus wretched. And for proof of this we have only to look at the railroads and canals that checker our country, wrought by Irishmen, who are driven from their native land by cruel poverty.—Compelled to pay rent for that which is his own by right, taxed for the support of government which does nothing but heap wrong upon him, tithed for the support of a minister, he will not hear preach, he is kept like the drowning man who inhales the fresh draught, but to struggle, and sink and rise and sink again.

The Irish possess an elasticity of spirit which is equalled perhaps by no nation on the globe. They indulge in the merry joke, and the witty repartee, when the cheek is pallid for food, and the tear of anguish fills the eye. Ireland, possessing every facility for becoming one of the first nations of Europe, in agriculture, commerce and manufactures, stands a victim of the ignorance and caprice of the English government. But the change must take place. The bigotry and superstition, which for 600 years have contributed in no small degree to the subjunction of Ireland, are fast passing away. The civilized nations of the world are begining to take a more enlightened view of the relations which they sustain to their fellow men. Their religion, which has been the cause of so much cruelty and bloodshed, is assuming a milder form and a more liberal spirit, is becoming diffused through all the ramifications of their government.

When the English shall possess religion without bigotry, when their politicians shall legislate without parsimony, then shall Ireland "Strike the bold anthem" of the free, and the harp that now hangs mute on Tara's walls,

"The soul of music shed."

[New England Operative.

Something Wonderful.—Mrs. Richardson of this city, received a paralytic shock a fortnight since. Her left arm and leg—indeed the whole of her left side, was so completely paralyzed as to be devoid of all sensation. In this condition she was carried to the office of J. B. Dodds, at the corner of Court and Sudbury streets. He applied his electro magnetic apparatus to the palsied side and in three minutes she was restored, so that she walked home, a distance of one and a half mile. He restored also the father of Dr. G. C. Hayden, in nine sittings of ten minutes each. The old gentleman was 72 years of age. These things were truly wonderful.

[Boston Trumpet.

DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.—Ah! what so refreshing, so soothing, so satisfying as the placid joys of home!

See the traveller—does duty call him for a season to leave his beloved circle? The image of his earthly, happiness continues vivid in his rememberance, it quickens him to diligence, it makes him hail the hour which sees his purpose accomplished, & his face turned towards home; it communes with him as he journeys, and he hears the promise which causes him to hope, "Thou shalt know also that the tabernacle shall be in peace, and thou shalt visit thy tabernacle and not sin." O, the joyful reunion of a devided family—the pleasures of renewed interview and conversation after days of absence.

Behold the man of science—He droops the laborious and painful research—closes his volume—smooths his wrinkled brow—leaves his study; and unbending himself, stoops to the capacities, yeilds to the wishes, and mingles with the divisions of his children.

Take the man of trade—what reconciles him to the toil of buisness? What rewards him for so many hours of tedious confinement?—By & by the season of intercourse will behold the desire of his eyes and the children of his love, for whom he resigns his ease; and in their welfare and smiles he will find his recompense.

Yonder comes the laborer—he has borne the burden and heat of the day; the descending sun has released him of his toil, and he is hastening home to enjoy repose. Half way down the lane, by the side of which stands his cottage, his children run to meet him. One he carries and one he leads. The companion of his humble life is ready to furnish him with his plain repast. See his toil-worn countenance assume an air of cheerfulness! his hardships are forgotten; fatigue vanishes; he eats and is satisfied. The evening fair, he walks with uncovered head around his garden—enters again and retires to rest! and "the rest of a laboring man is sweet whether he eat little or much." Inhabitant of this lowly dwelling! who can be indifferant to my comfort? Peace be at this house!

[Rev. W. Jay.

CAPITAL TRIAL.—In the Supreme Jucicial Court, holded at Worchester last week, Thomas Barrett, an Irishman, was tried for murder of Mrs. Ruth Houghton in Febuary last. The jury were out two hours and a half when they returned with a verdict of *guilty*. The Chief Justice then passed sentence of death upon him. It will be recollected that this murder was effected in Lunerburg, on a widow lady 70 years of age. The evidence against Barrett was of a circumstantial character. The strongest circumstance against him was his *gloves*, which were found at Mrs. Houghton's house.—[Mass. Ploughman.

A Lively Place,—They have a little town 'Out West,' (says the Picayune) which appears to have been overlooked by Dickens and other English travellers of his class, and which is 'all sorts' of a stiring place. In one day they recently had two street fights, hung a man, rode three men out of town on a rail, got up a quarter race, a turkey shooting, a gander pulling, a match dog fight, had preaching by the clergyman, who afterwards ran a foot-race, for drinks 'all round;' and as if this was not enough, the judge of the court, after loosing a year's salary at single handed poker, and whipping a person who said he didn't understand the game, went out and helped to Lynch a man for hog stealing.

A clergyman was one day catechising a class of children belonging to his congregation, and coming to a little boy who was something of a rouge, he asked him what he knew.

'I know something,' replied the urchin, with a significant look.

'Well, my son, what do you know?' asked the pastor.

'I know where there is a bird's nest,' said the boy, 'but I shan't tell you for fear you will steal the eggs,' answered the unsophisticated juvenile.

Death from the bite of a spider. The Centreville (Md) Times states that Mr. Gustavus M. G. Wright, formerly of Queen Anne's county, died on Wednesday evening last, very suddenly, in Kent county, from a bite or sting of a spider. M. Wright was bitten in the arm a few days ago. The wound soon after inflamed very much, and then began to mortify. Amputation was urged by the physician, but Mr. Wright refused to have it done, and the mortification extended to his existance:

What is Bravery?—Some men, it is admitted, are courageous, and some are not, but—as a lady writer observes in a recent publication—we should like to see that man who would deliberately allow a woman to catch him making mouths at her baby.

Law.—A wealthy farmer in this State of New York, having been sued by Mr. Havens, wrote the following classical epistle to his attorney,

'Esq——Sur if this sute of *Heaven's* goes agin me I want you to kerry it up to the *higher courte* for God knows I don't owe him one cent.'

MATTERS AND THINGS IN '44.

BY MR. WINANS.

O, the world 'aint now as it used to was,'
The past is like a dream;
Every thing is on the railroad plan;
Tho' they don't all go be steam.

Expresses now are all the rage,
By steamboat and balloon;
In a year or two we'll get the news
Directly from the moon.

The Electric Telegraphs are now
Both time and distance mocking;
But then the news which they convey
Is really very shocking.

Now when you wish to read a book,
Try the Mnemotechnic plan;
You've only to look at the title page,
And the whole you'll understand.

A pint of water, a little chalk,
Together mixed make cream;
The hens have only to lay their eggs,
And the chickens are hatch'd by steam.

Now when you wish to kiss a miss,
And not at all surprise her:
The way to *do it* is easy enough—
You first must magnetize her.

But there is a Swedish doctor now
Has a method still more clever;
He reduces the gals to a *torpid state*;
And 'tis said they'll live forever.

Short hand is now quite out of use,
For when the minister preaches,
Or politicians rise to spout,
They daguerrotype their speeches.

Now Socialism is all the go,
As every one agrees;
And where the doctrine is carried out,
They're as social as you please.

They've proved that laughter's a *lightsome* thing
In every lad and lass;
For if you would laugh in spite of yourself,
Just swallow the laughing gas.

Consistency is well enough
In every little matter;
But the 'totalers' with a drop of gin
Sometimes dilute their water.

Crime is not now what it once was
In England, France or Spain;
If a man, for instance, just cuts your throat,
O, he's only a *little insane.*

If demagogues too deep in debt
Should chance to sink the nation,
Why the proper way to cancel it
Is by Repudiation.

FLIRTING.

Some writer truly says—"It is too frequently the practice of young ladies, by way of teazing their lovers, in FUN, to neglect them while in company; and to laugh and flirt with other men. How many have parted, from circumstances like this! Many who were attached to each other, who could, and in all probability would, have made each other happy; and for the gratification of an idle and reprehensible whim, many a female has lost her position in the heart of him she really loved. Does she think that a man, having once suffered from her FUN, could ever place dependence on her afterwards? Did ever any woman find a man who loved her enough to be jealous, repose the same confidence in her which he had previous to her attempts to create doubts in him? Let woman understand that if it be worth while to have a man's affections, there is no fun on earth worth while to shake his entire faith in her."

THE IMPORTANCE OF LABOR.

The wealth of the world, its high civilization, and all its magnificent improvements, have been created and fashioned by the labor and industry of man; the poorest soil and most unfavorable climate are scarce impediments to an industrious and energetic people. Look at Holland reclaimed from the ocean, fenced in by her embankments and mud walls, literally a smiling garden, where once there was nothing but bogs and ocean waves. Look at Switzerland, where an industrious & hardy peasantry, contending against the avalanches of snow and ice, and the emboulment of mountain masses of rock falling and crushing for miles square every thing before them, having cut the hills and mountains in terraces and planted them with vines. Lands, which were before worse than nothing, by this improvement sell for ten thousand francs per acre.

Igdelible Ink from the Sumach.—The milk which exudes from a branch of the Sumach, is the best indelible ink which can be used. Break off one of the stems that support the leaves, and write what may be wanted with it. In a short time it becomes a beautiful jet black, and can never be washed out.

Appealing.—We find the following in a Mobeil paper without credit. It is the most shameful piece of barefacee impudence that we ever beheld. It is to be hoped that the author may be discovered and that the public indignation may vent itself by means of brick bats!

'*Why is a Bustle like a Romance?*' Do ye give it up? 'It is a *tael and fiction* founded on a *stern* reality!'

Lockman the Ethiopian, was once asked from whom he had received the first lesson of wisdom.

'From the blind,' replied he, 'who never take a step until they have first felt the ground before them.'

YORK AND OXFORD DISTRICT.

We replace to-day in our list of Democratic nominations, the name of WM. A HAYES, as the candidate of the Democratic party for Representative to Congress from this District, there having been no choice at the September election. The convention of July last, which nominated Judge Hayes, having been charged with misrepresenting the party, we are willing with others, to unite in another convention, to which the claims of all parties should be submitted, and to abide by the dicision so made. With a view to such a reconciliation, we urged the call for a convention. But we have since learned from the County Committee: whose duty it is to call conventions, that they had good reason to believe the decision of a convention called on the old basis (an equal representation from each town,) would not secure the union of the whole democracy, and not wishing to assume the responsibility of setting aside the established usage of the party, and considering also the shortness of the time before the election—they did not deem it expedient to call a convention at this time. Under these circumstances, we consider their decision a very proper one. And furthermore, it is in vain to attempt to secure the co-operation of a faction which takes the course Mr Herrick and his advisers have taken since the late election. They refuse to listen to any proposition for reconciliation or to propose any measure for this object themselves. Their rule of action seems to be—to *rule or ruin.* They have their own meetings, their own organization, make their own nominations,—and pay no regard to what the majority of the democratic party may do. We trust for the good of the Republican cause, that the number who act thus, is small. And we believe it is. Many consistent democrats voted against the nominee of the last convention out of pure motives, and it was not and is not now their intension to break up the democratic party by following a clique in all their ambitious schemes. Recent events must have convinced such that whatever were their own views, others had their selfish ends most at heart. The friends of Mr. Herrick are now making the election of that gentleman the only condition of union in the democratic ranks.

Under these circumstances nothing remains for the friends of REGULAR NOMINATIONS—those who go for principles and not for men, but to sustain the regular nominee of the last convention.—And we are pleased to know that in that nominee, JUDGE HAYES, we have a man against whose principles and qualifications for the office to which he is designed, no man can say ought A LAWYER, standing at the head of his profession, and yet a FARMER, excelling in the management and productiveness of his large farm most of his fellow citizens who devote their whole attention to this buisness. Not a word has been uttered against his honesty, and capability, his fitness, during the whole campaign, in which such extraordinary efforts were made to defeat his election.

* * * *

As democrats, then—seeking for the common good alone—let UNION be our watchword—"EVERYTHING FOR THE CAUSE, NOTHING FOR MEN" our motto, and we may rest assured, we shall be contented with the result." Saco Dem.

From the Augusta Age

"POLK AND DALLAS.
DOMESTIC SLAVE TRADE."

Under this head the Journal of last week publishes the following advertisement, accompanied by a letter, in which the writer says that this negro trader has a large flag flying over his "negro pen" with the names of "*POLK* and *DALLAS*" upon it. It turns out however, that the Polk and Dallas flag is not flying over the "pen" of this Williams, who happens to be a full blooded whig, and that his advertisement is published in the National Intelligencer, the organ of Mr Clay in Washington. Whether this trader has ever purchased any of the '*sleek*' "*fat*" slaves of Mr Clay, does not appear, but that some of the money which he has made out of this traffic in human flesh, is expended to elevate Mr Clay to the Presidency, is true, past all doubt. This is not the first time that the whigs have attempted to palm of the infamous conduct of their own infamous partizans upon the democracy, and then raise their sanctimonious eyes is effected horror at the conduct of their own friends, whom they attempt thus by hypocrisy and falsehood, to pass off as democrats.

Here is the advertisement :

"NEGROES WANTED. I wish to purchase any number of negroes for the New Orleans market, and will give at all times the highest market price in cash for likely young negroes. Those wishing to sell, will find it to their interest to call at my establishment, corner of seventh street and Maryland avenue, where myself or agent can be seen at any time.

"THOS. WILLIAMS."

"Communications promptly attended to."

WORKING MEN READ THIS?

The following appears in the Kenebec Journal. We make no comment :—

"*They* [the democratic party] *have all the rowdies, political adventurers, blacklegs, robbers and pirates, who are too lazy to work, and who hope in the tumult of war and violence, to get a chance of plunder on land or sea.*"

The providence democrats formed a procession a mile in length on Monday evening, and received Martin Luther with the greatest enthusiasm, on his release from the Algerine jail. After that they had a splendid torch light procession, numbering 3000 men, who rent the air with cheers for Polk and Dallas, Dorr and liberty.

☞ We now tell these *moral* 'coons that *the truth* told of Henry Clay, is stronger than any fiction that man can invent; and while we say this, we defy them to bring forward one single departure in the life of James K. Polk from the path of morality, recitude and uprightness.—*Washington Globe.*

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, NOVEMBER 5, 1844.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under its ample folds. On that banner is inscribed: FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT; AND STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*Calhoun.*

Democratic Principles.

A JUDICIOUS AND EQUAL TARIFF with INCIDENTAL PROTECTION.

Proof:—"I am in favor of a Tariff for Revenue—such an one as will yield a sufficient amount to the Treasury to defray the expenses of the Government economically administered. In adjusting the details of a Revenue Tariff I have heretofore sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties as would produce the amount of Revenue needed, and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our own home industry. I am opposed to a Tariff for Protection *merely*, and not for Revenue." [Polk's Letter to J. K. Kane.

A SOUND and SAFE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

An HONEST and ECONOMICAL ADMINISTRATION of the Government.

The Annexation of TEXAS as soon as practicable considering the rights of other Nations, and the obligations such a step may impose upon us.

The IMMEDIATE POSSESSION AND OCCUPATION OF OREGON.

The ONE TERM PRINCIPLE.

Opposition to the DISTRIBUTION POLICY; a measure both unconstitutional and unjust.

Opposition to a UNITED STATES BANK.

Opposition to a GOVERNMENT DEBT in time of peace.

Such are some of the leading Democratic measures—measures which, if they were adopted with such details as a sound and discriminating judgment might dictate, would do much to alleviate the present embarrassments of the country and perpetuate her free institutions.

Federal Whig Principles.

A NATIONAL BANK, with a capital of FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

Proof.—Refer to the Resolutions introduced by Henry Clay in 1839.

A HIGH PROTECTIVE TARIFF,—similar to the one now in operation, which nullifies the Declaration of Independence, and oppresses the Agriculturalist while it builds up the Manufacturer; granting privileges to one class which it denies to another.

ABOLITION and DESTRUCTION of the VETO POWER.

A DISTRIBUTION of the PROCEEDS of the PUBLIC LANDS, in order to pave the way for an ASSUMPTION of the STATE DEBTS.

An EXTRAVAGANT ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT, which is the natural consequence of an EXORBITANT TARIFF.

"*A NATIONAL DEBT is a NATIONAL BLESSING.*"

OPPOSITION to the ANNEXATION of TEXAS under any circumstances.

Opposition to the OCCUPATION and POSSESSION of OREGON.

These are some of the leading measures of the Whig party. They are such as will be adopted if the Whigs gain the ascendancy in the Government. We candidly believe that many if not all of these measures would prove highly injurious, and even disastrous to the future prosperity of the country. Such being our belief, we feel it to be our duty to urge upon all an examination of these principles, on both sides, and by all means to embrace those which shall promote the greatest good to our common country.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

Election November 11th, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT.

JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Penn.

FOR ELECTORS.

JAMES W. BRADBURY, of Augusta.
JOHN STICKNEY of Calais.
ALFRED PIERCE, of Green.
JOHN FOSTER, of Jay.
ICHABOD JORDON, of Saco.
JOSHUA A. LOWELL, of East Machias.
NATHANIEL ROBINSON, of Dover.
LEVI MORRILL, of Westbrook.
THOMAS BARTLETT, of Hope.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

JOHN D. McCRATE, of Wiscasset.

Prepare for the Fight!

DEMOCRATS, ARE YOU ALL READY!

Next Monday, the 11th day of Nov., is an important day to the people of Maine. It decides whether the Electoral vote of this State shall be given to Henry Clay or James K. Polk. We beg and intreat of our friends to be ready for the event.

We feel as if we had the right to address our Democratic friends of "Old Oxford," on such an eventful occasion; and we feel, too, as if they would hear the language of intreaty, and come forth in their strength. This is the last opportunity we shall have before the conflict has passed, to solicit their active co-operation in the cause of Truth and Freedom.

We would say, then, *be sure that every Democratic vote is polled for Electors of President and Vice President.* We do not merely wish to elect our candidates; we wish to do it by a large and overwhelming vote,—such a vote as will show that every Democrat has been to the Polls. Turn out every voter,—and take care of your own vote, and all others in your neighborhood.

The weather may be cold, rainy, snowy, unfair; but prepare for it. Provide yourselves with carriages, horses, and clothing fit for the occasion, and be ready to overcome storm and distance.

Give up the day to political purposes. Let no business detain you at home or abroad. Know that every man about you is going to vote. See that no person is tampered with by the opposition, or seduced from his purpose.

Be careful to detect electioneering lies. If this caution is properly attended to, no Democrat will lack for work. Some, who are unfit to belong to any party, will, very probably, report some kind of a Forgery, that Polk is a Tory; that his Grandfather was a member of the Hartford Convention, that he is opposed to farmers, that he is in favor of Foreign Paupers, that he is a subject of Great Britain, or some other stupid falsehood. The baseness which brought into existence the "Roorback Forgery," will not stop at any thing. Look out for these lies on the part of our adversaries, and meet them as they deserve.

Watch for secret lies. Men of influence, (not men of honor,) sometimes resort to these, to seduce the uninformed and the unwary. What could be a greater falsehood than for any man to say that Van Buren kept back the 4th Instalment of the Surplus Revenue for his own use, and therefore fraudulently sponged every individual in this State out of a sum equal to four and six pence? Nothing could be more false. Yet we have men who have said thus Be on the look out for these secret lies, whose name is "legion."

We hope every Democrat who reads this article, will consider that we are addressing him individually. We do not mean your neighbors, but you. We call upon you to do these things. We call upon you to see that every vote is polled—that every neighborhood is canvassed—that every falsehood is ferrited out, and the remedy applied—that every Democrat is waked up to the importance of the contest.

Democrats! Our measures stand at the head of our columns. Examine them for yourselves; then, as you value liberty, as you value your own and your country's peace and prosperity, and the welfare of your children, save your National Escutheon from the blast of Whiggery, and from the taint of Federal misrule.

"Up! Freemen, up! Close up your ranks,
And as a torrent bursts its banks,
Sweep on, in serried, stern array,
With hearts on fire to join the fray;
Your battle cry so wild and free!
POLK, DALLAS, and DEMOCRACY."

Do your duty, Democrats! and leave the event with Him who never favors the wrong.

Fourth Congressional District.

It is the duty of every Democrat to come forward next Monday, and vote for JOHN D. McCRATE the regular nominee for Representative to Congress from this District. We sincerely hope that none, no, not one, will fail to fulfil this duty. It is a duty each one owes, first to his country, next to himself, and lastly to the cause.

Our candidate is a substantial Democrat. He has been honorably placed before us for our suffrages. He deserves our support. Our principles and interests will be safe in his hands. His talents and zeal eminently fit him for the station. He in truth possesses the qualifications sanctioned by Jefferson. "He is honest, capable & faithful." Shall we, as Democrats, desert such a man at such an hour? Shall we see him fall beneath our opponents, for the want of union—for the want of energy—for the want of magnanimity in our own ranks? Shameful, to the last degree, will be such neglect; especially, when the ability, the power, is acknowledged to be in our own hands.

If we suffer this District, at *this time*, to fall into the hands of our opponents,—if we permit the election to go by default,—if we stay at home, or refuse to vote, what Democrat will be our candidate in future? Who will come forward to be run down in this way? If we allow things to go on thus, we may as well forsake our principles, deny our faith, and give every thing up to the "tender mercies" of our opponents.

But duty, decency, pariotism, inclination, consistency, usage, principle, every thing, forbids such a sacrifice.

In relation to Mr. Morse, the candidate of our opponents, as a man, we have nothing to say—So far as we know, he is an upright and honorable citizen. To Mr. Morse, then, as a man, we have no objection, but, on the contrary, would unite in his praise. To him, as a politician, we object. He is the exact antipode of Mr. McCrate. He represents the anti-Jeffersonian principles of government, and is seeking, in connection with the leaders of his party, to fasten upon the country a system of measures which will have a tendency to build up the few at the expense of the many. If his character was as pure and upright as that of an Angel, he could not and ought not, with such political sentiments, to receive the vote of a Democrat. A Democrat, to vote for him, under such circumstances, denies his principles, or what is worse, shows that he never had any.

DEMOCRATS! in deciding what you should do in relation to this election, keep your eye upon the Constitution,—upon the best interests of your country,—and upon the measures which will be adopted if our opponents succeed. Look to the fact that a single vote may change the political complexion of the National House of Representatives, and in view of all this, we would beseech you again to do your duty—support your candidates, and by that means perpetuate your free Institutions.

☞ Where is Morse? We need his services this way again; and we should have no objection to his taking Evans with him. These gentlemen, especially the former, are good at Electioneering for themselves, and consequently good at making Democrats, and stirring them up to their duties.

DEMOCRATIC TOWN COMMITTEES.

The Town Committee of Paris consists of the following gentlemen, viz: Joseph G. Cole, V. D. Parris, and Hiram Hubbard. So far as we know, it is expected that the same gentleman who were appointed to act as District or sub-committees at the Sept. Election, will act as such as the Presidential Election next Monday. It is the duty of this latter committee, as well as all other persons interested in the cause, to report to the town committee all those persons who live at some distance, and who may be desirous of voitng; but who, at the same time, may be unable to come. Before the election, and on the day of election, we call upon you all to do your duty and see that your work is done.

DEMOCRATS OF PARIS! LOOK AT THIS.

Three or four Democratic votes were lost in Sept., because the voters arrived after the box was turned. Such an occurrence should be borne in mind, and by all means prevented.

In order to prevent such an occurrence in future, come in the morning; not wait till after noon The days are short, and the morning is the best part of them. Turn out, then, in the morning, and turn out your democratic friends with you, and report those who say they "won't come."

Several democrats did not vote at the last election. There is always a blighting suspicion resting upon a man who has not resolution, or decision of character enough to vote on one side or the other. It shows one of these things, that such a one is about to change his politics—that he has no principles, or that he is afraid to own them—that he has been bought or bribed, or that he is willing, as Mr. Boyle said, "to be a figure 9 with the tail cut off." A man must be for or against us. If he is for us, he will vote with us; if he is against us, he will not vote at all, or what is the same thing, vote against us.

Don't tamper with, nor be seduced by the enemy; but show yourselves men—men of courage men of honor—men of principle. Finally, we would, and with an expression of one of the greatest and most practical philosophers of the 19 century—the illustrious Davy, "Be sure you're right then "go ahead"

WORK! WORK! WORK!

Is the grand cry of all the whig papers—and all the whig battalions, from General down to Corporel. It is printed in glaring capitals work! work! The whigs of all grades are heeding the call and secretly obeying the mandate. Like obsequious servants, they are always ready to do at their masters bidding.

Democrats, we say "work"—not like the followers of a demagogue—not like the slaves of a task-master—not like the serfs of a Monarch—not like the blind adherants of party,—but lay hold and work like men—like individuals conscious of freedom and independence—conscious of your rights—able and willing to do your duty—with the anticipation of a noble reward, and fired with love of country and its free institutions. Don't wait to be coaxed; but in the language of the illustrious Jackson "put your shoulders to the wheel, pray to God for success, and push on the column."

Such a day as Nov. 11th only occurs once in four years. You can well afford to devote a portion of each day—the evening at least—between now and election day, to the calls of patriotism. And when the day does arrive, every democrat should feel as if it was a day to be spent wholly and unreservedly to political duties—to securing the attendance of voters, and giving all the aid and information to others of his party, which can be of any service to the cause. Come on, then, Democrats, and lend a helping hand and the victory, the honor, as well as glory, shall be ascribed to whom it belongs.

☞ Benjamin White, Esq., of Montville, has been nominated to serve out the remainder of the 28th or present Congress. The nomination suits all parties and there is great probability that he will be elected. Col Sawtelle is the candidate for the next Congress. At the Sept election he failed by about 150 votes. Union among our friends in Waldo and Somerset will secure the election of both these candidates. A good spirit prevails in that region, and Waldo is deserving of great credit for the course she has recently pursued.

Our friends are respectfully requested to send us returns of votes, in the several towns, as soon as possible after election. It is for the mutual benefit of the public, ourselves, and all concerned that we ask this favor.

We are glad to find that the Liberty Party men are going, as usual, without reference to Birney or any body else. The democratic portion will, many of them, vote for Polk. As for the whig portion, we expect nothing of them, yet we should be glad to see them do so likewise.

☞ The Merrill boy who shot himself in Oxford, a short time since, died of the wound yesterday morning.

In enumerating the States which were certain for Harrison in 1840, the Kennebec Journal said the following of Virginia:

"Virginia—electing a Whig Legislature which will elect two Whig Senators next winter—Whig majority in the State about 2,000—daily increasing, and may reach 10,000 by November."

Such were the kind of calculations circulated in the rabid whig papers of '40; and which kept up whig enthusiasm to fever heat. Van Buren and Democracy carried the State, that year after, by 1,392 majority.

The whigs expect Virginia at this contest; but from all accounts—from the changes that have taken place, and from the general unpopularity of Clay, it is certain they cannot come so near it as they did in '40.

Democratic Gains since last March.—Compared with the vote of '40 the Democrats have made a gain in 13 States of

129,716!!

votes! Nearly enough to overcome the Harrison majority in half the States. The Whigs already begin to cry we are "*gone coons.*"

COALITION OF NATIVEISM AND WHIGERY.

Since the attempt of the Whigs to amalgamate with the Native Americans has become generally known, a number of prominent Democrats in the Native Party have boldly denounced the movement, and come out in favor of Polk and Dallas Wm. Little, of Philadelphia, one of this stamp, has taken the stump and is doing great service for the Democracy.

COL. HERRICK.—We learn by the Maine Democrat that this gentleman had came to the conclusion to withdraw his name from the ensuing contest and had written a letter for that purpose; but had been prevented from giving it publicity by some of his friends. We hope Mr. H. will yet have the independence to take such a step regardless of friends or foes. For it would be a sacrifice for principle—the success of which he ought to value most dear, for outweighing personal feeling or personal triumph.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN BALTIMORE.

At the Charter Election, in Baltimore, a week ago last Monday, the Democratic candidate, Col. Davies, was elected Mayor over his competitor Maj. Law, by a majority of 498 votes.

O. A. BRONSON.—This distinguished gentleman has recently been baptised, and become a member of the Roman Catholic Church, of Boston. He was baptised by the Right Rev. Dr. Fitzpatrick, the Coadjutor Bishop of the Diocese.

Which party favors Slavery. Mr. Rives, of the Globe, says that he has invariably refused to publish such notices, in relation to slavery as the one we publish to-day; while the National Intelligencer, a whig paper, does all such business.

The Delegations in Congress stand thus in the three following States which have recently held their elections.

GEORGIA.

Democrats.	Whigs.
Dist.	Dist.
2. Seaborn Jones,	1. Thomas B. King,
4. Hugh A. Haralson,	3. Washington Poe,
5. John H. Lumpkin,	7. A. H. Stevens,
6. Howell Cobb,	8. Robert Toombs,

PENNSYLVANIA.

Democrats.	Whigs and Natives.
Dist.	Dist.
4. Chas. J. Ingersol,	1. L. C. Levin,
5. Jacob S. Yost,	2. Jos. R Ingersol,
6. Jacob Erdman,	3. J. H. Campbell,
9. John Ritter,	7. A. R. M'Ilvaine,
10. R. Broadhead Jr.,	8. John Strohm,
11 Owen D. Leib,	13. James Pollock,
12. David Wilmot,	14. Alex. Ramsey,
15. Moses McLean,	17. James Blanchard,
16. James Black,	18. Andrew Stewart,
19. H. D. Foster,	20. John H. Ewing,
22. Wm. S. Garvin,	21. Cornelius Darrah,
23. Jarvis Thompson,	24. J. W. Buffington,

OHIO.

Democrats.	Whigs.
Dist.	Dist.
1. James J. Farran,	3. R. C. Schenk,
2. F. A. Cunningham,	4. Joseph Vance,
5. Wm. Sawyer,	10. Columbus Delano,
6. Henry St. John,	11. Jacob Brinkenhoff,
7. Jos. J. McDowell,	12. Samuel F. Vinton,
8. Allen Thurman,	14. Alex. Harper,
9. Augustus L. Terrill,	19. D. R. Tilden,
13. Isaac Parris,	20. J. R. Giddins,
15. Joseph Morris,	21. J. M. Root,
16. James Mathews,	
17. Wm. C. M'Causlen,	
18. D. A. Starkweather,	

ROORBACK AGAIN.—The Whig papers are filled with charges against Birney, the Abolition Candidate for the Presidency, saying that he is a "*Loco Foco,*" and has formed a "*coalition with Polk.*" Mr. Birney has denied this charge by letter, and in his recent speeches; and still the whigs persist in it. The charge is without the least foundation, and is entirely false from beginning to end.

The Whigs are becoming monamaniacs on the subject of forgery. The occupation has so engrossed their attention, that they cannot leave it off. Going no farther back than the last month we have the "Roorback Forgery," "The British Gold Forgery," "The Birney Forgery," &c.—all of which are as wicked as they are contemptible and false. The folly and depravity of such wholesale deception is only equalled by the immorality of their great leader.

☞ Last Friday, Nov. 1st the Presidential election was held in Pennsylvania. The Elections in Ohio and New York takes place to-day.

Democratic committees should see that every town is well supplied with votes. We have an abundance. Send in your orders.

The District Court commenced its November Session at this place yesterday.

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John Strohm,
James Pollock,
Alex. Ramsey,
James Blanchard,
Andrew Stewart,
John H. Ewing,
Cornelius Darrah,
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PORTLAND AND MONTREAL RAILROAD.

The people of Portland are waking up on the subject of the Montreal Railroad. They are taking the greatest interest in this new enterprise, and it is the all-absorbing topic of the day. Since the return of Messrs. Preble and Little from Montreal, the excitement has become more intense. These gentlemen stated on their return, that the authorities of Canada were highly pleased with the idea of a Railroad from Montreal to the Atlantic, and they were ready to cooperate in such a measure. James Hall, Esq., of Portland, has been appointed to examine the route through Sherbrooke and Colebrook and make a report as soon as practicable. He has already passed through Andover, on his mission. He has the reputation of being one of the best Engineers and Surveyors in the State.

The route in Oxford County, as now contemplated, would pass through the following places as it proceeded from South to North, viz: Oxford, Paris, Woodstock, Bethel, Hamlin's Gore, Rumford, Andover, and so on through Letter B, and various plantations in the North part of this county.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Most Cheering! Cheering News!

Pennsylvania has, beyond all doubt, gone for Polk and Dallas, by 10,000 majority.

By the politeness of a gentleman from Portland, who brought with him the New York Express—a Whig paper, published last Saturday, we have received the following returns

County.	Oct. 8.		Nov. 1.	
	Markle.	Shunk	Clay.	Polk.
Philadelphia,	14,568	13,756	1,956	9,396
Delaware,	far as heard from,		2,050	1,466
Montgomery,	do.		M.j.	446

This is whig authority, and must be received with many grains of allowance. In October the Whig majority in Philadelphia city and County was

5,847!!

It is now, on their own calculation, out 750
How are the mighty fallen

The United State Gazette, a whig paper, said on the day of the election, that "The majority for Clay and Frelinghuysen, in the city and county of Philadelphia, will be about five thousand five hundred votes." We see that the majority is but 750. So much for whig calculation. Clay is down.

Take courage, Democrats, the victory is ours.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT ALFRED.

A democratic meeting of a free conversational character was holden at Alfred, 23d ult. A large number of the Democracy were present. The meeting was called, and held, for the purpose of discussing and reconciling the unpleasant condition of the Party in that District.

The meeting was organized by the choice of Maj. M. Dennett, Chairman, and Josiah Hanscom, Secretary.

When the object of the meeting had been stated, considerable discussion arose in relation to the sheet published previous to the election, and called "the Bargain rejected." In the course of the discussion, two of Mr. Herrick's strong friends stated that they considered the charges in that sheet *false*. At the close of the meeting, Mr. Herrick being present, was asked if he would withdraw his name. He answered in the negative. He was then asked if he would make any arrangement to unite the Party, he said he would not until he should get the names of the authors of a sheet implicating his character.

Motion was then made to support the regular nominee. The motion was carried unanimously. So there will be no new convention.

COL. MILLETT:—The undersigned are desirous, through the medium of your paper, of paying a just and unsolicited tribute to the merits of Mr. J. Treadwell, who has just taken his leave of us, after a residence of several months, engaged in the business of portrait painting. While he succeeded well, both in the accuracy of the likenesses and in the good taste and mechanical skill in which they were executed. As a painter he gave universal satisfaction. As a man, his modesty, his intelligence, and his moral principles, evinced by social and frank intercourse for nearly six months, and his uniformly correct and gentlemanly deportment, commended him strongly to the esteem and regard of those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

STEPHEN EMERY
THOMAS CROCKER.
MOSES HAMMOND
C. B DAVIS
ASAPH KITTREDGE
GEO F EMERY.

Paris, Nov. 1, 1844.

THE CILLEY DUEL—*The Matter Settled.*—Wm. J. Graves, the murderer of Mr Cilley, has come out in the Kentucky papers with an address upon the subject of the duel, in which he distinctly avows the fact, that HENRY CLAY WROTE THE CHALLENGE WITH HIS OWN HAND, THE CHALLENGE CALLED MR. CILLEY TO THE FIELD!

This settles the matter beyond a doubt, and Mr. Clay's agency in this murderous affair, can no longer be made a question. Remember this, freemen of New England, and also the fact, that this same Graves heads the Clay Electoral Ticket in Kentucky!—Port. American.

WHAT THE BRITISH EXPECT.—The Non-Conformist, published in London, of September 4, 1844, received by the last steamer, says:

"*The expected President of the United States, Mr. Clay, is 67 years of age, it is said, fought five duels, and is now under bonds to keep the peace.*"

Who has the British Gold?
ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURES!!
Read! Read!!

An atrocious and apparently organized system of bribery has been discovered in Pennsylvania. The following from the Philadelphia American Sentinal, will explain it:

Philadelphia, Oct. 19th, 1844.

Dear Sir—Mr. Buck has on hand for you $100, to be applied as suggested in our conversation, providing the conveyances for voters, canvassing the county, etc. He will send it to you, and we RELY on you its judicious and EFFECTIVE expenditure and its EFFECTS. LEHIGH MUST DO BETTER. We are all in high spirits.

Truly yours,
WM. B. REED.

Addressed to Mr. W. Selfridge, *Prothonotary*, Aldertown, Pa.

The Lehigh Bulletin says:—

"It may be necessary, perhaps, to state how this matter came to light. The letter was addressed to Mr. Selfridge, as prothonotary, and when handed to his brother at the post-office, he said it was for Mr. Mertz, the prothonotary, and not for his brother. Upon this the post-master gave the letter to young Mr. Samuels, the deputy prothonotary, and he opened it, and upon reading it found it contained the above; he returned it to the post-office saying it was for Mr. Selfridge, and in this way it was discovered."

We copy the above from the Lehigh Bulletin of Tuesday, and our friends can judge from it what is the character of the *means* used by the whigs to electioneer with. Such means we do not fear; we have confidence in the integrity and independence of the yeomanry of Pennsylvania, and though money may be sent for the purpose of *et cetera*, they will find that no county will do better for the whigs. "Wealth is power," says Mr. Clay, and the power of Mr. Clay's party is to be derived from their wealth; the power of democracy is the power of truth; and our coonish friends will find, after the election, that in opposition to Mr. Clay's views, the people of Pennsylvania consider that "truth is power" and despise those who attempt to exercise over them the power of wealth. *Mr. Wm. B. Reed*, the writer of the letter, is well known for his moneyed connection with the late *United States Bank*, and he seems to be a fit agent for the purposes of the whigs.

Great excitement has resulted every where in Pennsylvania upon the appearance of the above discovered secret letter. A large meeting was held in Philadelphia, which passed a series of resolutions, strongly and indignantly rebuking this new instance of the baseness of Federalism. Republican Journal.

VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Enquirer of Monday says: "In September the Whigs lost Maine by 10,000, and immediately they began to crow over Virginia. Now they have lost Pennsylvania and Georgia, and they again raise a shout of victory over the Old Dominion. Last Saturday the modest editor of the Whig, who *never* brags, thus pompously speaks: 'We know the State *better than* ANY man in it, and we promise that we expect to drub the Locofocos!' What stuff! We have heard from every portion of Virginia, and were never more confident of success. We shall not only 'drub,' but completely overwhelm, the Federalists. The Whigs boasting on New York, 'of 40,000 Whig majority!' is on a par with its arrogant claims upon Virginia. 'Brag,' is the only game of the Whigs—it is their wooden cannon, which scares no one when it is found out."

INDIANA.—The Hon. R. D. Owen writes, that in Indiana, "the democratic majority, carefully calculated from our State elections of last month, appears to be 4,000. I consider our State safe for the Democratic ticket in November."

The New York Aurora has the following humorous hit at the last miserable effort of the Whigs to impose upon the people:

"GREAT CRY AND LITTLE WOOL.—Some of our Whig friends kept up a terrible fire of hinting lately. They insinuated that there was some dreadful engine in their hands, with which they intended to blow up the Democratic party, and which, like as the Frenchman did the flea, into "ten zouzan leetle beets." The thunder has come out at last. It turns out to be two barrels of hard brown bread, from Germany. This is to be parcelled out among the Whig speakers, who are to show it to the people and proclaim that such is the bread to be served out to them by the Democratic party. This is an evidence of the appreciation by the Whig leaders of the popular intelligence. Their terrible hints—their ominous shakes of the head—their dreadful threats—have all come down to two barrels of brown bread.—They remind one of the Turkish pedlars who parade the streets of Stamboul, crying with solemn faces—'In the name of God and the Prophet —figs!'"

BACKED OUT.—*Cassius M. Clay* recently bantered the Abolitionists of New York to meet him in discussing the relative merits of *Henry Clay* and *J. G. Birney* as a Presidential candidate for the Abolition party. The challenge was taken up by *Gerret Smith*, but *Cassius Marcellus*, fearful of the result, has disgracefully backed out.

Young Hickory.

Clay Handkerchiefs.—The Harrisburg Union, speaking of Clay pocket handkerchiefs which are now for sale about town, remarks very quaintly that it is truly, that the Clay party will have use for handkerchiefs after the election. The preparation has been a wise one, for since the news of their defeat in Maine came in they are in the situation of 'Niobe, all tears.'

TREMENDOUS GALE AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 19, 1844.

All is ruin here. The terrific gale last night has crushed some forty houses in our city—has flooded all the stores between the canal and harbor, and all below the terrace. Some forty dead bodies have been taken from the river; probably two hundred lives lost.

My store is unroofed, 2 1-2 feet of water on my lower floor; some stores on the dock had six feet water in. Several steamboats and vessels ashore. We know not what the loss on the lakes may be, but here it is immense.

A large quantity of wheat and flour wet—of course The only business here to-day is to look after the lives of the sufferers.

The Julia Palmer, with some five hundred lives on board, is now riding at anchor a mile off. The wind a gale.

A postscript to another letter says: "Some fifty dead bodies of men, women, and children have been picked up among the ruins. No one can tell how many more will be added to the fatal list."

ANOTHER WHIG "ROORBACK."—The Detroit Free Press of Saturday last pronounces the alleged nomination of JAMES G. BIRNEY, by the democrats of Saginaw county, Michigan, as a "Roorback," and a trick got up by the Whigs for effect in Western New York and Ohio. The same paper contains the expose of the Democrats of Saginaw in denunciation of this trick.

The inaugeration of Governor of Ohio, in December next, will present a novel feature. The robes of office will be transferred from son to sire—acting GOV BARTLEY will give place to GOV. BARTLEY elect.

Keep it before the mechanics, that Theodore Frelinghuysen *volunteered* his services against the *shoemakers* of Eew Jersey, to convict them as *rioters* for having insisted on *fair wages!* This is what the Whigs call 'protection' to the laborer.

FAIR AND HONORABLE.

The N. Y. Tribune, whig, has the following:

"*Beware of Electioneering Lies!*—If you see handbills out, issued too late for contradiction, defaming this or that candidate, *no matter of what party*, tread them under foot and vote as you had before intended to. Believe no charge against any candidate which is made too late to afford him time to refute it."

This is what we call fair and honorable, and we hope men of all parties will profit by it.

Arkansas.—The election in this State has resulted in favor of democrcy as usual.

South Carolina.—The Democrats have completely and literally swept the State, electing every thing.

SOME OF CLAY'S OPINIONS.

I am in favor of distribution by the government of the land revenues among the several States. [Henry Clay in 1844.

REVERSE.

I know of no principle in the constitution that authorizes the federal government to become such a collector for the States. *Mallory's Clay, v. 1, page 589.*

NATIONAL BANK.

The necessity for a National Institution [Bank] does not result merely from existance of local institutions, but it arrises also out of the fact that all the great commercial nations of the world have a Bank. England, Fronce, Austria, Russia, Holland and all the great powers of Europe, have their nation banks.—[Henry Clays's Raleigh speech.

REVERSE.

We are not empowered by the constitution to renew the character of the Baak.—*Clay in 1811.*

A DREAM:—The importance of individual action and value of the unit constituting large sums, is very faithfull yand eloquently illustrated in the annexed dream, which, at a meeting in Ohio for the promotion of the cause of education, Dr. Beecher related:

He said he had a dream, which like other dreams did not wholly explain itself, & in which some of the natural objects had the power of speech. He was travelling near the sources of the Monongahela, and in passing over a rough country, at a very short distance he met a little stream which he could step over; but all of them were going the same way. At last he asked one where he was going. "Why," replied the little rill, "I am going to New Orleans. I herd the people there want a great canal a thousand miles long and fifteen hundred feet wide, and I am going to help to make it." "And pray what can you do?" "I don't know what I can do, but I shall be there." And so saying he hurried on. *He* came to another, & asked the same question, and received the same answer. All were hurrying on to make the grand canal, on which the steamships of the West, with their heavy burdens, were to be transported. At the heads of the Allighany, the Sesoto, and the Mississippi, he found thousands more of fitful streams, and which, while he yet spoke to them, hurried out of sight. None knew what he could do, but all were determined to do something. He passed on to the mighty Mississippi, and there he found the canal was made! The noble steamships rode proudly on its surface, and as its waters diminished, they were again replenished to the brim, but every mountain spring and every stream. Thus do the little rills make the stream, the river, till the united waters of the whole pour on their way rejoicing to the glorious ocean. So is man to the mass, and the mass to the grand tide of human affairs. Each little mortal, weak and weary though he be, can do something in making up the mighty stream of human events, as it rolls to the ocean of eternity.

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CANTON MILLS, Me.

DIED.

In this town, yesterday, Mrs Milly Farnum, wife of Mr Simeon Farnum aged 36 years

In Bloomfield, on Monday last, very suddenly, Mrs Frances Cushing, wife of Mr. Horatio Cushing, aged 31 years.

In Ripley, George Atwood, son of Mr. Samuel A. Todd, aged 14 months.

GREAT
ENGLISH REMEDY
For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption!

THE great and only remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by the celebrated Dr. Buchan, of London, England, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The extraordinary success of this medicine, in the cure of Pulmonary diseases, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians, as *Confirmed and Incurable.* The Hungarian Balsam has cured and will cure the *most desperate of Cases.* It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English medicine, of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of climate, but to be used as a preventive medicine in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Hooping Cough, and Croup.

☞Sold, in large bottles, at $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of Health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates, and other evidence showing the unequalled merits of this great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agent, gratuitously.

DAVID F BRADLEE, sole Agent for the United States, 119 Court-street, Boston.

Agents.

Paris, M. Hammond; Buckfield, Long & Jewett; Norway, Hall & Dow; Bethel, R. A. Chapman; Dixfield, C. P. Chase; Turner, John Blake; Portland, Edward Mason, Druggist.—Nov. 5, 1844. 1yN26

Notice of Foreclosure.

Whereas David P. Stowell, of Paris in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, on the third day of March, A. D. 1842, conveyed to me, the subscriber, by his mortgage Deed, a certain tract of land situated in said Paris, and recorded in Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 64, P. 237, to which reference may be had for a more particular description, and as the condition of the aforesaid mortgage has been broken, I give this public notice of forecloseure of the same, agreeably to the statute in such case made and provided.

J. B. STOWELL.

Paris, Nov. 4, 1844.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has taken upon himself the trust of administrator of the estate of

ABIGAIL WALKER

late of Fryeburg, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

CHARLES WALKER

Fryeburg, Aug 6, 1844. 26

Notice!

NOTICE is hereby given that the Superintending School Committee of Paris will be in session at the Assessors' Office, Paris-Hill, on Wednesday, the 20th of Nov, proximo, for the purpose of examining those who intend to teach School in said town.

Each applicant is requested to present to the Committee a certificate of his good moral character from the Selectmen of the town where he resides, as required by law.

Agents of Districts will confer a favor on the Committee, and save expense to the town, by securing the attendance of the Teacher in his District on the day appointed for examination

Per order of the Committee.

Oct. 28, 1844. 3w25

Trial of Ploughs.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that there will be holden on my grounds, in Buckfield Village, on the 5th of Nov. next, beginning at 1 o'clock P. M. a

PLOUGHING MATCH,

for the purpose of determining the relative meritsof the several Cast Iron Ploughs in use in this vicinity; especially the Hearsy plough; the Winslow plough; the Gilmore plough, and the Canton plough; and probably those of Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, and Prowty & Mears.

S. F. BROWN.

Buckfield, Oct. 25, 1844.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Saturday, the thirtieth day of November next, at one o'clock P. M., all the real estate of Joseph Richardson, late of Sumner, deceased. Said estate consists of the homestead farm of said deceased in said Sumner, containing one hundred and twenty acres of excellent land, (about twenty-five of which is intervale,) having convenient buildings upon the same, pleasantly situated, about one and a half mile from Jackson Village, (so called.) Said premises being subject to a mortgage to Alexander Ryerson to secure certain notes, on which are due three hundred and eighty-five dollars and eighty-seven cents. Said sale will be at the Store of Jeremiah Howe, in said Sumner, and the terms of sale made known at the time and place of sale

HENRY C. REED, Administrator.

Oct 28, 1844. 3w25

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

Caleb Snell, Guardian of Jason, Silas, William K. & Jennet Mitchell, all minor children of Levi Mitchell, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented his last account of his administration of the estate of said minors—

It was *Ordered*, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Turner, on Thursday following the third Tuesday of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

25 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
FOR THE COUNTIES OF
CUMBERLAND, & OXFORD
POLAND, ME.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License obtained from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Auction, on Monday, the 25th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the real estate of

DANIEL STOWELL,

late of Paris, in said County, deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased and incidental charges.

Said real estate consists of the homestead farm of the late deceased in Paris, subject to the Widow's right of Dower. Also, the reversion of the Widow's right of Dower therein.

Said sale will be on the premises, and terms made known at the time of sale.

THOMAS HILL, Administrator.

Paris, Oct. 15, 1844. *24

Foreclosure of a Mortgage.

WHEREAS, JOSEPH STURTEVANT, late of Paris in the County of Oxford, deceased, on the first day of April, in the year eighteen hundred eight, conveyed unto Seth Morse in his capacity of Treasurer of said town of Paris, and to his successors in office, for the use and benefit of said town of Paris, by deed of Mortgage, two certain tracts or parcels of land lying in Paris aforesaid, one tract being the Easterly half of Lot Number Ten in the Seventh Range of Lots in said Paris; the other tract being all that part of Lot number Eleven in Range Seven, aforesaid, that remains after taking off sixty acres at the West end of said Lot which was sold to Josiah Smith, computed to be forty-seven acres more or less—to secure the payment of the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars at any term of time within sixteen years then next ensuing, with interest annually.—And whereas the conditions of said mortgage have been broken, the subscriber in his capacity of Treasurer and for the use and benefit of said town, hereby claims a foreclosure of the same, agreeably to the statute in such case made and paovided.

ALANSON MELLEN, } Treasurer of the Town of Paris.

Paris, Oct. 24th, 1844. 3w25

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Samuel Bradley, of Hollis, County of York, Israel B. Bradley, of Fryeburg, County of Oxford, named Executors in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament and Codicil of Samuel Bradley, late of Fryeburg, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, That the aforesaid named Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the last Tuesday of November, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

25 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Rumford, within and for the county of Oxford on the 16th day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

On the Petition of **Peter C. Virgin,** *Administrator de bonis non* with the Will annexed of Samuel Gossom, late of *Bethel*, in said county, deceased, praying for License to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as will produce the sum of sixty dollars for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

25 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four—

On the Petition of Philip Bradford, Administrator of the estate of Ethelbert Bradford, late of Turner, in said County, deceased, praying for License to sell the whole of the real estate of said deceased, for the payment of the debts of said deceased, and incidental charges:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

24* Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

David Colcord, Administrator of the estate of Jedediah Steirer, late of Porter, in said county, deceased, having presented his 2d account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said county, on the third Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register

24 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

On the Petition of **Hannah Shackley,** Widow of Elijah Shackley, late of Canton, in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal, and that her Dower may be assigned her out of the real estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris is said County, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

24 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at *Paris*, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Daniel Towle, Jr., Administrator of the estate of Henry Tibbetts, Jr. late of Porter, in said county, deceased, having presented the Report of the Commissioners appointed to assign the Widow's Dower in the real estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be accepted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

24 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four—

Calvin Bucknam, Administrator of the estate of Calvin Bucknam, late of Hebron, in said county, deceased, having presented his third account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

24 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of administrator of the estate of

JAMES PERRY,

late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to ALEXANDER S. THAYER.

Paris, Oct. 15, 1844. 24*

SMALL MATTERS.

The nerve of a tooth, not so large as the finest cambric needle, will sometimes drive a strong man to distraction. A musquito can make an elephant absolutely mad. The coral rock, causing a navy to founder, is the work of worms.—The warrior that withstood death in a thousand forms may be killed by an insect. The deepest wretchedness results from a perpetual continuance of petty trials. A chance look from those we love often produces exquisite pain or unalloyed pleasure.

Would it not be, asks an erudite editor, an improvement on "Go it while you're young," to say, "In the earliest stages of maturity, proceed with accelerated swiftness?"

A person having occasion to notify a doctor to visit his wife, said to him as he was about stepping into his chaise—"Now, doctor, you'll drive on to kill, won't you?" "Yes, *certainly*," replied the doctor.

'In good old times' a lady used to ride on a pad behind a man; now a man may ride on a pad behind a lady?

Is there a word in the English language that contains all the vowels? There is *unquestionably.*

"All that is material in the publication of this letter now is this, *that it fully sustains Mr. Kendall's statement of it made in* 1828—a statement on which the argument against Mr. Clay on this question of the Coalition is *absolute demonstration*. No one acquainted with the subject ever expected from the letter any particular revelations or evidence further than the substance of Mr. Kendall's statement. All that was interesting and important was to have verification of that statement. That we now possess—reluctantly exhibited indeed, yet still public and acknowledged. And on the very face of the letter itself its true meaning and design are transparent enough, without the aid of the illustrative history which should accompany it. Every reader can estimate for himself the worth of the flourish about disinterested devotion to the public good, in the very moment of preforming an act of vital importance to the high ambitious interest of the writer, and almost in the same sentence, with the most significant hint of that high private interest, to the friend whose assistance is requested to carry into execution the object in view! However, we shall have more to say on this subject in a day or two, and we defy, the *Tribune* or any of Mr. Clay's friends of the press, in this city, to defend him against the demonstration of his corrupt coalition in 1825, to which his own letter now comes before the public to crown the apex of the great pyramid of proof.—Exchange paper.

SOUTH PARIS WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE South Paris Manufacturing Company would respectfully give notice that they continue the custom manufacturing business, and are now prepared to receive Wool to manufacture for customers, at the halves, or at the following rates, viz:

Casimere, from	35 to 45 cts. per yd.
Fulled Cloth,	30 to 37 1/2 per yd.
Satinet, and find warp,	28 to 33 cts. per yd.
Blanketing, over 2 yds wide,	33 to 35 cts. per yd.
White Flannel,	17 cts. per yd.
Colored do	25 cts. per yd.
Colored and pressed,	25 cts. per yd.
Cloth Dressing,	8 to 17 cts per yd.

A good assortment of the above named cloths will be kept at the Factory, and customers can be supplied with cloths on the delivery of their Wool.

All Wool should be well washed.

If any work goes out of their hands unfaithfully done, they hold themselves accountable for the damage.

Thankful to the public for the liberal share of patronage heretofore received, they hope, by their improvement in manufacturing and by despatch of business, for a continuance of their favors.

ISAAC BARLOW, Agent.

South Paris, May, 1844. tf 52

ON THE HILL! ON THE HILL!

Horse Shoeing & Farriering.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Paris and the adjoining towns, that he has taken the shop on Paris-Hill formerly occupied by John Cooper, where he holds himself in readiness to do all work entrusted to his care with neatness and dispatch.

He is thoroughly acquainted with Horse-Shoeing and Farriering, having had eight years experience in the business he flatters himself that he can effectually cure Horses of Overreaching, False-quarters, Interfering, &c. Strict attention will be paid to Ironing of Carriages, Ox-Shoeing, and other business usually done in country Shops.

☞ Done at short notice and on the most reasonable terms. JOHN N. CLIFFORD.

June 17, 1844. 3m6

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License obtained from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at Public Vendue on the twenty-fifth day of November next, at one o'clock P. M., all the real estate of

HIRAM KNIGHT,

late of Paris, deceased. Said estate consists of the house and lot called the homestead of the deceased, where he last resided in said Paris. Also, a small Shoe-maker's Shop and lot on which it stands. Also, one half of the Pew in the Congregational Meeting House in said town, subject to the Widow's right of Dower in said property. In said sale will be included the reversionary right of the Widow's Dower. Said sale will be at the dwelling house on the premises, and terms of sale made known at the time of sale.

LEVI STOWELL, } Administrator de bonis non on said Estate.

Paris, Oct. 15, 1844. 21

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TURNER-VILLAGE, Me.

C. W. WALTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
DIXFIELD-VILLAGE, MAINE.

F. BROWN'S Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

THIS is no quack nostrum; it is prepared from the best materials, and the receipt has been examined and approved by many of the first Physicians in the United States.

The true means of preserving the Health and Strength is to purify the blood and correct the unhealthy state of the Bowels. For this purpose we recommend the Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

The component ingredient of these Bitters is no secret. They are composed of a very strong preparation of the celebrated extract of Spanish Sarsaparilla and the extract of Tomatoes, with the addition of some of the most popular vegetable medicines the country affords.

This is the first time the medical virtues of SARSAPARILLA and TOMATOES have been combined; and the result has met the most sanguine expectations of the medical profession. The whole vegetable kingdom does not furnish two substances so admirably adapted to PURIFY, NOURISH and INVIGORATE the human system. These Bitters have all the effect of the most powerful purgatives when used in sufficient quantity, and yet are so mild in their operation that they may be given to persons in the most delicate health with perfect safety. They are also very agreeable to the taste.

These excellent Bitters will be found a certain cure in all cases of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Faintness and Sinking of the Stomach, Lowness of spirits, Costiveness, Determination of Blood to the Head, Pain in the Limbs and Side, Diarrhœa, Weakness, Dizziness, Cutaneous Eruptions on the Face and Neck, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Nervous and Sick Headache, Acidity of Stomach, Bilious Affections, Piles, Costiveness, and in all diseases caused by impurity of the blood, the debility of the system, or the unhealthy state of the stomach and bowels.

They are also exceedingly efficacious in restoring constitution broken down by sedentary employments, and have been extensively used by Clergymen, Editors, Printers, Clerks, Seamstresses, and numerous others whose health had been injured by confinement and close application, with the happiest results.—They restore the action of the stomach, increase the quantity of the blood, and impart to the wan and emaciated system of the invalid the vigor and glow of true health.

These Bitters are warranted to be a purely Vegetable compound—and mark this, ☞they can never do the least injury in any case whatever.☜

They are kept by many persons as a FAMILY MEDICINE—and have been given to the YOUNGEST CHILDREN, on account of the mildness of their operation, with excellent effect.

The following are a few of the many new recommendations which have been sent to the proprietor of BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA and TOMATO BITTERS within a short time. REMEMBER—Always ask for Brown's, as there are counterfeits.

My former agent in Portland, Me., still continues to recommend Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters in the following terms—

Mr. T. R. Hayes, lately one of the firm of T. B. Hayes & Co. Druggists in Portland, Me., and formerly agent for Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, says he knows from experience they are one of the most valuable medicines ever used, and now recommends them to all; he says no medicine ever sold so rapidly, or was ever liked half as well; he knows of many that have been cured or greatly relieved by its use.

Mr. E. Mason, after having the Agency for Portland a few days writes the following:—

Mr. Brown—Sir, please send me two dozen Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters by the first boat. I have sold all the first lot. Our customers recommend them very highly, and they are recommended by some of our first physicians.

Yours, in haste, E. MASON.

The following is a recommendation from Falmouth—

To Mr. Brown, Chemist, Boston.

I certify that my wife has been afflicted with a very bad humor on her skin and at her stomach, for fifteen years past.—After using various medicines recommended for her complaints with little or no benefit, she commenced using, by the advice of Mr. Edward Mason, Apothecary, your Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, and she is now in better health than she has before enjoyed for the last fifteen years; and I would cheerfully recommend to all and every one who is afflicted with any of the complaints which this medicine is recommended for, to use it in preference to any article now in use.

Yours, Respectfully, J. B. LEACH.

Falmouth, May 21, 1844.

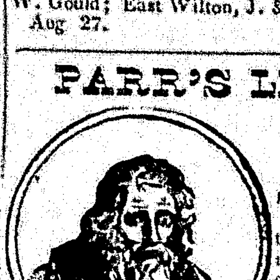
Sold, wholesale and retail, by F. BROWN, the proprietor, 83 Washington-street, Boston; and Wm. Brown, 481 Washington-street, Boston; and by Druggists and regular appointed Agents in the city and country.

Agents.—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge; Canton Mills J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, Chas. T. Chase; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; East Wilton, J. & E. Beane, Augusta, E. Fuller.

Aug. 27. 6m16fly

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

THOMAS PARR,
Born 1483—Died 1635.



THIS fine Herbal Medicine has scarcely been introduced into the United States six months, yet in this short space of time, without any extraordinary exertions on the part of the proprietors, its sale in the State of New York, Pennsylvania, N. England States, and Canada, has increased with such rapidity as to exceed their most sanguine expectations.—The public are now beginning to understand and appreciate the superior efficacy of this mild medicine to the powerful purgatives that have been hitherto sold them in the shape of pills which may give relief for a short time but always at the expense of the system, by enfeebling and rendering it more liable to receive again other complaints. On the contrary, Parr's Life Pills gently eradicate disease by removing all obstructions in the intestinal canal, purifying the blood, strengthening the system, and creating a natural and healthy action of the body—they also act powerfully as a tonic, and restore to the patient a long-lost appetite and a healthy craving for food. As a family medicine it is unequalled, and may be taken by every member of a family from the youngest to the oldest, being perfectly free from all mineral preparations, giving no pain, and acting mildly as a purgative. Many females who have taken this medicine speak in the highest terms of the great benefit they have had from the use of it, and to all females of a delicate habit of body we would particularly recommend this medicine; they will find it [illegible] sour and bad humor from the body—in the spring they remove the acrimonious fluids that have lain dormant in the body during the winter, but are again brought into activity, will be speedily removed by taking Parr's Life Pills every night, before going to bed, for two or three weeks. The proprietors have [illegible] testimonials of the efficacy of Parr's Life Pills in bilious and scorbutic complaints, constipation, chronic cases of colds, constipation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaint, debility and complaints incidental to females.

This disease known by the names of abscess, languor, ague, leprosy, asthma, liver complaint, low spirits, bilious complaints, lumbago, blotches on the skin, measles, bowel complaints, nervous affections, cancer, pain in the breast, cholera morbus, palpitations, constipation of bowels, paralyses, consumption, phlegm, convulsions, piles, debility, rheumatism, dropsy, ringworm, dysentery, scrofula or king's evil, faintings, sore throat, fits, tic doloreux, gout, tumors, giddiness, venereal affections of all kinds, glandular swellings, headache, whooping cough, heart burn, white swellings, hoarseness, worms of every kind, inflammation, wens, indigestion, weakness from whatever cause, jaundice, &c. have all been cured, simply by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, thus showing that what has been considered different disorders, and requiring different treatment, all originated in the same cause, and can be cured by one universal treatment. PARR'S LIFE PILLS, although powerful in conquering disease, yet are as pure and harmless as new milk, and may be administered with confidence to the invalid, however weakly from long ill health, who will soon enjoy those delightful symptoms of a return to strong health, viz: good appetite, sound sleep, and an increase of animal spirits.

To have produced a medicine so benign and mild in its operation and effects, and yet so effectual in searching out and curing diseases of however long standing, exhibits on the part of Old Parr deep research, and a thorough knowledge of his subject. Those who have been the instruments of restoring this long lost secret to the world, feel confident, when they make this assertion, that *none need despair*, that if only a fair trial be given, the result will be restoration to health and happiness.

"Thus shall their humble labors merit praise,
And future PARR'L be blessed with honored days."

Agents—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge; Canton Mills J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, Chas. T. Chase; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; E. Wilton, J. & E. Beane; Augusta, E. Fuller.

SETH W. FOWLE, sole Agent for New England. Office 138 Washington St., Boston. Single boxes, 25 cts. Double for family boxes, 50 cts. with full directions.—Aug. 27. 16

$ 10,000 REWARD
Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.
STYLED
THE LION OF THE DAY.

☞TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of *Bilious, Dyspeptic*, and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Famile Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their effects, and unrivalled in their results. They have long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical Faculty; such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr Guernsey, of N. York; Dr Delamater, Dr Hossack, and Dr Laudon, of Dutchess county; and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have long stood at the head of their profession.

Again: gastic irritation debilitates the digestive organs and becomes a fruitful source of disease: in some people *Dyspepsia*, in others, *Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria, Asthma, Gout, Piles, Epilepsy, Low Spirits, Chronic Diarrhœa, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruption of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Costiveness, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Humors*, and *all Bilious complaints.* These different complaints are each, one and about the same, followed by a train of others, equally as detrimental, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like bad legislation, one bad law must be supported by others equally as injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy body is like a well tuned instrument, every string of which vibrates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and remove all obstruction and assist nature in its violated laws.

For sale in almost every town in the United States and the Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day, having the written name of Merritt Griffin on each box.

For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each agent below mentioned.

AGENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

South Waterford, A. Houghton.
Lovell, Weeks & Kimball, and J. Walker.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Brownfield, N. C. Rice.
Hiram, S. Flye.
Woodstock, J. Bicknell.
North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee.
South Paris, O. H. Paine.
Norway, W. E. Goodnow.
Oxford, Wm. F. Welch.
Canton Point, J. Hearsey.
Canton Mills, A. Barrows.
Dixfield, C. L. Eustis.
Mexico, J. M. Dolloff.
East Rumford, A. Bolster.
Rumford, A. K. Knapp. O. C. Bolster.
East Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co.
Hartford, W. Hall.
Jacksonville, C. Howe.
Porter, E. Blose, Jr.
Sweden, B. Nevers.
And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.

1y20 C. C. CORLISS, Travelling Agent

Limited Partnership.

THE subscribers, ABARNETHY GROVER and FORDYCE C. BURBANK, both of Bethel, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, and JOSEPH H. WARDWELL, of Rumford, in said County, have entered into a Limited Partnership, to continue three years from date, under the name and style of

GROVER & BURBANK,

for the transaction of the ordinary business of a Country Store, at Bethel, aforesaid. Said Abarnethy Grover and Fordyce C. Burbank are the general partners in said Co-Partnership, and said Joseph H. Wardwell is the Special partner, and has contributed, as his share to the common stock, one thousand dollars as capital.

Dated at Bethel the first day of Oct 1844.

ABARNETHY GROVER.
FORDYCE C BURBANK.
J. H. WARDWELL.

STATE OF MAINE, SS.—Oct. 3d, 1844,—Appeared the aforesaid Grover, Burbank and Wardwell and acknowledged the above instrument to be their free and voluntary act.

Before me,
THOMAS AMORY DEBLOIS,
Justice of Peace.

P. S. The public are respectfully invited to give them due share of patronage. 6w24

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS on the 29th day of August, A. D. 1838 Samuel Osgood, of Fryeburg, County of Oxford, State of Maine, mortgaged to the subscriber, of Paris in said County, the following described Lots of land, to wit:—Lot No. 1, in Lovell, being the same that James Osgood bought of Cyrus Eastman.—Also, the following Lots situated in Fryeburg, to wit—One undivided half of Lot No. 3, David Page right—Also, an undivided half of Lot No. 7, Ezra Porter right—Also 10 acres by Lovell's Pond and mill farm—Also Lot No. 39, Moses Ames right.—Also, part of Lot No. 22, Sam'l Ingalls right, containing 50 acres.—Also, 20 acres of Meadow, being the same James Osgood bought of Joshua Gamage, and lying on lower Kezar Pond,—for a more particular description reference is had to Oxford District Registry, at Fryeburg, Lib. 19, Folio 353 & 354. Said Mortgage was given to secure the payment of two certain notes of hand dated at Fryeburg, Aug. 21, 1838, and signed by Samuel Osgood & James Osgood as principal, and James O McMillan as surety. One payable to James F. Rawson or order for $367 42, in one year, and interest annually, the other for the sum of 92 58, on demand and interest.

I now hereby give public notice that the conditions of said mortgage have been broken, and I claim and do foreclose the same—agreeable to the Statute in such cases made and provided.

JAMES F. RAWSON.

Paris, Oct 15, 1844. 23

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN, Paris-Hill.

Price.—Filling with Gold, from	50 cts to	$1,00.
do Tin Foil,	25	50.
Cleaning set of Teeth,	50	1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth,	$1,00	1,50, & 2,00

Work warranted—March 28. 11 47

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,
Deputy Sheriff,
PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to

Feb. 14. 1842. 41

Notice

IS hereby given that I have this day given my son ESAVERI MARTIN, his time, and authorized him to receive the full benefit of his services and earnings; as I shall make no claim thereto, and shall pay no debts of his contracting.

his
ANDREW ✕ MARTIN.
mark

Witness:—
CHARLES N. YORK.

Peru, May 20, 1844. *21

DR. JOHN D. BUZZELL'S
Family Medicines.

VEGETABLE BILIOUS BITTERS.

THESE Bitters are particularly serviceable when used alone in all cases of obstructions in the stomach and bowels, in chronic affections of the liver, and all other derangements and diseases proceeding from a diseased state of that organ; such as loss of appetite, foulness of the stomach, costiveness, dizziness and headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dispepsy, Faintness and sinking in the stomach, eruptions on the face and neck, and are an excellent purifier of the Blood. When these Bitters are taken in connection with the Vegetable Pills and Anti-acid preparation they will remove most inveterate chronic diseases, even in cases where mercury has been unsuccessfully administered.

VEGETABLE BILLIOUS PILLS.

The reputation of these Pills stands unrivalled for the cure of nervous or Bilious headache, costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia and all disorders of the stomach: they are so compounded as to be slow in their operation, but after they have thoroughly operated upon the stomach and bowels, one or two pills is sufficient to purge the system, and in their operation they not only purge and cleanse the stomach and bowels from every impurity; but strengthen and give new life and vigor to the digestive organs, &c.

ANTI-ACID AND CARMITATIVE PREPARARION.

This medicine has been successfully used for sourness and wind in the stomach, and is a valuable specific in all casas of nervous irritability and hysteria, hypochondria, asthma, palsy and apoplexy, &c.

COUGH MIXTURE.

The reputation of this mixture stands unrivalled for the cure of all caughs proceeding from colds, asthma, chronic catarrh, influenza and inflammation of the longs or pleura, and chronic affections of the liver, which frequently produce consumption. It is decidedly the best medicine ever discovered for the cure of the whooping cough.

COMPOUND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

All who have used this plaster have found it to be a sure remedy for pain or weakness in the stomach, back, side, chest, loins, muscles, joints, &c., and for lung and liver complaints, coughs, colds, asthma, rheumatism, &c.

HERMORRHOIDAL, OR PILE POWDER.

This medicine may be relied upon to give immediate relief, and its use persevered in, will effect a certain cure of this truly painful and troublesome disease. This specific has been used by the proprietor in his practice for more than fourteen years, and he has never known an instance where it has failed to effect a cure. Try it.

Ointment for the cure of the Itch and all other cautaneous

ERUPTIONS.

This ointment is a safe and efficacious remedy for the cure of the Itch and all cutaneous eruptions, and for a scald head, one of the worst of humors.

It is a sure remedy for sores and humors upon the face with which children are afflicted, curing without leaving a scar, observing in all cases to take according to accompanying directions, the anti-eruptive or cooling powder.

ANTI-ERUPTIVE OR COOLING POWEER.

A sure remedy for inflammation of the blood or other fluids from which proceeds the St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, and other eruptions of the skin.

Agents—Oxford County.

Paris, J. C. MARBLE; Norway, J. Crockett; Oxford, J. Wilson; New Mills, S. Lane; Peru, Wm. Walker, Brock & Co.; Buckfield, S. Bridgham, N. Harlow; Canton, J. M. Deshon; Turner, Wm. Bray, S. B. Holt; Woodstock, D. H. Hanniford, Russ & Adams; Livermore, Bretton & Washburn; Rumford, J. H. Wardwell, J. Graham; Dixfield, C. L. Chase; Mexico, J. M. Dolloff; Hebron, L. S. Bumpass; Minot, J. Parsons; Bethel, Kimball & Crocker, H. Holt, 2d; West Bethel, H. Ward; Newry, N. P. Ryerson; Hanover, M. W. Kimball; Rumford Point, O. C. Bolster; Peru, L. Bolster; Auburn, C. S. Packard.—*Oct. 28, 1844.*—eply

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At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

On the Petition of **Noah Prince**, Guardian of Byron, Julia A., William and Job P. Farrar, minor heirs of David Farrar, late of Buckfield, in said county, deceased, praying for license to sell their interest in the homestead farm of said deceased, for the purpose of putting out and securing to said minors the proceeds thereof on interest,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris aforesaid, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

25 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

John Stanley, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Stanley, late of Porter, in said county, deceased, having presented a Petition for License to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary to raise the sum of two hundred and twenty-five dollars for the payment of the debts of said deceased, and incidental charges; also the Report of the Commissioners appointed to assign the Widow's Dower in the real estate of said deceased—

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, & shew cause if any they have why the same should not be granted and accepted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

24 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Hezekiah Hutchins, Jr., Administrator of the estate of Francis Cushman, late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, having presented a Petition praying for License to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary to raise the sum of three thousand dollars for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges; also, a Petition of the Widow of said deceased praying that her Dower may be assigned her out of the real estate of said deceased:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Petitioners give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris aforesaid, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

21 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Administratrix's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at private sale, at the house of the subscriber in Waterford, on Saturday the twenty-third day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, so much of the real estate of

THOMAS PERRY,

late of said Waterford, deceased, as will produce the sum of ninety-five dollars. Said real estate consists of one undivided half of a piece of land situated in the Lower Village in Waterford, containing about two acres known as the Parsonage Lot.

PHEBE BERRY, Administratrix.

Waterford, Oct 21, 1844. 3w24

DR. WISTAR'S
Balsam of Wild Cherry.

THE best medicine known to man for insipient Consumption, Asthma of every stage, Bleeding of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, may be had of Agents named below.

☞All published statements of cures performed by this medicine are, *in every respect*, TRUE. Be careful and get the genuine "**Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,**" as spurious imitations are abroad.

Orders from any part of the country should be addressed to S. W. FOWLE 138 Washington St. Boston, sole agent for New England.

Agents.—Paris, Thomas Crocker; Norway, A. C. Denison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge, Canton Mills, J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, C. T. Chase; Rumford, Jos. Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Goold; E. Wilton; J. & E. Beane; Augusta, E. Fuller.—is1y16

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four—

On the Petition of Philip Bradford, Administrator of the estate of Ethelbert Bradford, late of Turner, in said County, deceased, praying for License to sell the whole of the real estate of said deceased, for the payment of the debts of said deceased, and incidental charges:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

24* Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

David Colcord, Administrator of the estate of Jedediah Stever, late of Porter, in said county, deceased, having presented his 2d account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said county, on the third Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register

24 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

On the Petition of **Hannah Shackley**, Widow of Elijah Shackley, late of Canton, in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal, and that her Dower may be assigned her out of the real estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

24 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at *Paris*, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Daniel Towle, Jr., Administrator of the estate of Henry Tibbetts, Jr. late of Porter, in said county, deceased, having presented the Report of the Commissioners appointed to assign the Widow's Dower in the real estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be accepted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

24 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four—

Calvin Bucknam, Administrator of the estate of Calvin Bucknam, late of Hebron, in said county, deceased, having presented his third account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

24 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday, of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Henry G. Reed, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Richardson, late of Sumner, in said county deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, that the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county on the last Tuesday of Nov. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have why the same should not be granted and allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

24 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

LEMUEL STEPHENS,

late of Hartford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to ISSACHER F. STEPHENS.

Hartford, Oct. 15, 1844. 24

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of administrator of the estate of

JAMES PERRY,

late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to ALEXANDER S. THAYER.

Paris, Oct. 15, 1844. 24*

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

LEWIS B. WHITE,

late of Dixfield, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JOHN J. HOLMAN.

Dixfield, Oct. 15, 1844. 24*

The subscriber hereby give public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Executrix of the last Will and Testament of

SAMUEL MERRILL,

late of Waterford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to MERCY MERRILL.

Waterford, Oct. 15, 1844. 24

NOTICE!—CAUTION!!

A person calling himself NORCROSS is travelling about the N. E. States, selling a spurious article of Parr's Life Pills, with our name engraved, which is a *forgery* and will be punished as a criminal offence.

Also, all persons who deal with said Norcross, or with any other person who uses our forged names, are cautioned that if they re-sell, they may *make themselves equally liable.*

We are determined to prosecute all such encroachments upon our rights, and all such *great public wrongs* to the extreme of the law. Valuable information tending to procure the conviction of Norcross will be thankfully received and *rewarded* by the subscribers. TH. ROBERTS & CO.

117 Fulton St., N. York.

July 1, 1844. 17

☞The patrons of Parr's Life Pills will bear this in mind, that all *Agents* for the sale of the "Genuine" are furnished with a certificate of Agency, signed *SETH W. FOWLE*, who is the sole Agent for New England. Office 138 Washington-street, Boston. is 1y Aug. 27, '44.

Notice.

THE Anniversary of the Tyrocinic Adelphi Society of Hebron Academy, and the Literary performances of the Students, will take place on Wednesday, the 30th inst at one o'clock P. M.

Address by STEPHEN EMERY, Esq.

J. W. ALLEN, }
R. W. CAM, } Com't of Arrangements.
F. C. BUCK, }

Oct. 15, 1844. *23